

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3586

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP £25,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
Wm. Kewick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von Andr, Esq. F. D. Saseon, Esq.
Egbert Iveson, Esq. H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE :
The Hon. J. J. Kewick | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hoppus, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained
on application.

CHANTREY-INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [187]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS :
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chua, Esq.
H. Stoltefot, Esq. Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS :—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Paras Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8]

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT.

ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned :—

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE, should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [1747]

NOTICE.

THE JAPAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT-RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FATT, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [1893]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; \$23,513.33.

EQUAL TO \$316,000.00

RESERVE FUND \$316,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TEE SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO ANHL.

MAJINE RISKS or GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 5 & 6, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [1894]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of *The Hongkong Telegraph*.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1893.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN, LARD in BLADDERS, FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

ALSO,
BEEF in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIES.
S. R. GALE,
Shanghai, 13th October, 1893. [1160]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December next,
NO CHITS will be taken in the following Hotels,

"THE VICTORIA HOTEL,"
"THE PEAK HOTEL,"
"THE KOWLOON HOTEL,"
DORABEE NOWROOZEE,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1163]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Intimations.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremia"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices. The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the service being under experienced supervision. THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandas, are lighted by gas and lit throughout with electric communication. The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour, adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management. The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above. NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1893. [1168]

SHOOTING SEASON 1893!

FOWLING PIECES IN CASES WITH IMPLEMENTS.

MARTINI-HENRY MATCH RIFLES, WINCHESTER CARBINES, COLTS' "LIGHTNING" CARBINES, REVOLVERS.

ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES.

METAL-COVERED, GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN.

CARTRIDGES LOADED with (E.C.) or "ALLIANCE" GUNPOWDER.

PIGOU, WILKS and LAWRENCE'S "ALLIANCE" SPORTING POWDER.

NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.

WADS, CAPS, LOADING MACHINES, RE-CAPPERS, CARTRIDGE BELTS AND BAGS

GUN CLEANERS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [1157]

W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in BROWN RUSSIAN and MOROCCO LEATHER.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES in MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' TENNIS SHOES, "The Renishaw."

NEW STOCK BRIAR PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

SPLENDID STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS and other PICTURES.

NEW PATENT OPAQUE BANK ENVELOPES.

E A U H A N G E T A B L E S.

2/- to 3/-

\$2.00.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD

[1619]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DUCHIE, SHOWER SPRAY, &c., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

IMPORTERS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS

OF TOBACCOES AND CIGARETTES.

PROPRIETARY TOBACCOES :—Cats, and

PICKED at our Shanghai Branch.

PAGODABRAND :—A full-flavoured Tobacco.

In 1lb Tins \$0.30

"APPY THOUGHT :—A very old favorite and as popular now as ever. Medium strength.

In 1lb Tins \$0.30

DOLLAR BRAND :—Full-flavoured 1lb.

Tins \$0.30

STAR MIXTURE :—Mild. An excellent Pipe.

Tobacco 1lb. Tins \$1.00

DRAGON BRAND :—Fine Cut Cigarettes.

Tobacco 1lb. Tins \$1.00

GOLDEN EAGLE :—Medium Strength 1lb.

Tins \$0.75

CIGARETTES.

Sweet Caparol, Full Dress Straight Cut,

Odgen's Yellow Plush, Wills' Three Castles,

Kinney's Straight Cut, Otto de Rose, Wills' Fiftieth.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [1050]

W. POWELL & CO.,

ARE NOW LANDING PER S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"

FURTHER SHIPMENTS

OF

NEW GOODS.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

FELT HATS,

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [1050]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

Intimations.

DAKIN-CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR WHISKY (SQUARE BOTTLE).
THIS is one of the finest Whiskies ever imported into China. With Aerated Water, or Hot Water and Sugar, it is simply delicious.—\$1.25 per case.

SCOTCH.

F.O.S.—A very fine Old Blended Whisky.—\$1.10 per case.

LOCHABER.—A Mellow Old Scotch Whisky with fine flavour.—80 per dozen.

GLENMURRAY.—A Pure Malt Whisky. Excellent value for the money.—\$7 per dozen.

G.I.N.

OLD TOM.—A very fine Sweetened Gin, Bottled expressly for us.—\$5 per dozen.

KEY BRAND.—In small White Glass Bottles. The very finest procurable.—\$3 per dozen.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, D.O.M., &c.

All previous quotations cancelled. The above prices are calculated for a 2/54 Dollar.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
SEASON 1893-94.

THE FIRST SHIPMENTS OF OUR SUPPLIES OF GARDEN SEEDS

for this season have arrived, and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the seeds are marginally numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state only the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from \$5.00 to \$10.00, allowed 25 per cent, discount; over \$10.00, an extra 5 per cent.

CLAY'S FERTILISER.
A high class Fertiliser for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally; it supplies natural nourishment to the soil and assists the plants to attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each.....\$1.50
" " " 28 "\$4.00

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"
LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest machines in the market. Kept in stock and supplied at Manufacturer's prices.

FERMINGERS' MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR THE TROPICS.

This work is alike interesting to the student of botany and to the practical gardener, and comprises a large number of plants which for the convenience of reference are arranged in separate groups and are headed with their ordinary and botanical names.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT TREES, &c., is practically dealt with, and Pruning, Grafting, and Manuring thoroughly explained.

Price \$7.50.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1842.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1893.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1893.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG.—Mr. W. Brewer.

—Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.

—Messrs. Hennemann, Herbst & Co.

—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

—Messrs. Lang, Crawford & Co.

—The Hongkong Trading Co.

—Mr. Man Yit Tong, Hollywood Road.

MACAO.—Mr. M. F. de Silva.

AMOY and FORMOSA.—Messrs. N. Mould & Co., Ltd.

FOOCHOW.—Mr. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI & NORTH.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

—Shanghai.

CHIN PORTS.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

JAPAN.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

YOKOHAMA.

BANGKOK.—The "Bangkok Times" Office.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

PARIS and LONDON.—Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH Office.

Paddo's Hill.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1893.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

—Chen, on the 21st instant, the wife of W. G. Lay, I.M. Customs, of a son.

DEATH.

At Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, on the 20th of October, 1893, CHARLES EMILE GUINAND, a native of Le Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, aged 30 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DAWSON'S WHISKY.

H.M.S. Carolina arrived at Hankow on Friday, the 20th inst.

PEKING Autumn Meeting to-day and to-morrow. Six events are to be run off each day.

No German spirit enters into the composition of Dawson's Whisky.

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sastoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Catherine Apcar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for Hongkong this afternoon.

ON Sunday last the Chinese in Hankow held an election for a headman and a second officer. The Chinese electorate there comprises 1,100 Cantonese and 50 Fukienese.

THE attention of local sportsmen is particularly directed to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s specially prepared gun-oil, which appears in another column of this issue.

A COMMITTEE of the Saloon Chamber of Commerce, after a careful study of test crops, has decided that Burmese paddy produces better results in Cochinchina than the indigenous article.

A SCRATCH four-oar race will be rowed over the regatta course to-morrow under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club. A steam launch for members will leave Murray pier at 4.30 p.m.

AN Imperial decree issued from Peking on the 18th inst. appoints Té Shéng to be Yüsh Hukhuan, Hon. or Superintendent of Customs at Canton, *vice* Lien Shéng, whose term expires this autumn.

THE Brazilian mission to China, of which Baron do Laddo is the head, is at present "resting" in Shanghai, awaiting instructions from home. In the light of recent events, "home" is decidedly good.

IT will not be long, apparently, before the Northbound ports are closed for the season. Already, according to the telegrams received by the Hongkong Observatory to-day, the thermometer at Vladivostok has got down to 39, a drop of four points since yesterday.

A NAVAL Court of Inquiry is held on Monday next on the *Victor Emmanuel*, to investigate as to a recent grounding of H.M.S. *Peacock* a little way out of Hongkong. There is also to be a court-martial on the fatal shooting accident on the *Pigmy* some weeks ago.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Avant du Toit*, in making a comparison between the coaling stations of England and France (which in itself is absurd) states that Cardiff coal costs 63 francs a ton in Hongkong, while Tonkin coal costs 6 francs—say, \$1.70 as against \$1.70. This is news!

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary is in receipt of a series from Tientsin stating that the Viceroy Li in obedience to a joint despatch from the Grand Council and the Tungli Yamen has telegraphed to Bihli ordering the Chinese Minister there to send his Chief Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg to act as "Charged" Affairs there. This step has probably taken in order to have a representative on the spot to take over the Pamirs question with the Russian authorities.

A BLUEPRINT of the Dernier type seems to have been unearthed in Amsterdam. Already a few wits-muders are charged against him, but it is suspected he has had many other surgical and lethal ceremonies in Holland and England. There is no accounting for this type of monster save on the theory of disease. The perpetrators are *deft* *butchers* of the *unscrupulous* homicidal class portrayed by Zola, but it would be a crime against society to conclude that they are insane enough not to be responsible for their actions. Decimus showed a perfect comprehension of the case against him, and yet he has been set loose on society the savageness imputed to him would very likely have driven him into other betrayals and assassinations. Psychology has to employ resources in accounting for these demons.

IN the fight of Buenos Ayres on the 26th ultimo between some rebel torpedo-boats and vessels of the royal fleet, the former were beaten off and captured without injury to the cruisers. This, to the opinion of the *Fraser Bulletin*, points to the fact that the question of torpedo-boat versus ship still hangs in the balance, with the chances favoring the latter. The successful attack of the torpedo-boats on the Chilean ironclad *Blanco Encalada* was made at night and the *Blanco* was unprepared. These South American instances also lack conclusiveness, from the fact that as a rule these people are not to the European and American mark in the handling of their ships and guns. We may be on building battle-ships and torpedo-boats, taking the changes that both have their place in a naval armament, and that we cannot afford to do without either. We have got two torpedo-boats with a third building. European nations have them in force, and, undoubtedly, as prominent as our ships would have given way to inferior.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH Office.

Paddo's Hill.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1893.

It is the eater of the early apple that catches the worm.

DAWSON'S is a highly-matured whisky of exceptionally fine flavor.

During the last four years an addition of no less than a thousand acres has been made to the London parks. The City Council now possesses estate parks, thirty open spaces and twenty-two gardens, the annual cost of maintenance of which is £12,922.

OUR contemporaries in the neighbouring French colonies publish long telegrams full of fearful news about the Russian visitors in Toulon and Paris. They say nothing about the loan which the Czar was said to have in view, as soon as the lively Gauls should become sufficiently enthusiastic!

To steam from Callao to Victoria, B.C., a distance of over 3,000 miles in 22 days without stopping to call, is afeat credited to the British cruiser *Malvern*. The performance is said by Naval Officers to have been seldom equalled and never surpassed in naval history. The *Malvern* is a 3d class twin-screw cruiser of 3,550 tons and 5,500 indicated horse-power.

WITH reference to the recent typhoon in Japanese waters:—A Shanghai paper learns that the steamer *Yokohama Maru* had to anchor for two days in the Island Sea, and when she arrived at Shimone and Nagasaki respectively, found both harbours full of wreckage, a very large number of junks having been stranded and smashed, and much damage done without inconvenience to the inmates.

ACCORDING to the *Scientific American* the aluminium house at the Chicago World's Fair is setting people talking once more about the future uses of that wonderful metal. The Chicago house is an object lesson. Its material is so light and tough that it can be moved with ease and without danger of fracture. It does not absorb heat, and can be exposed to the hottest sun without inconvenience to the inmates.

WE learn from Shanghai that his Excellency Kung Chao-yuan, Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan and Minister-elect to Great Britain and France, who has been keeping very quiet owing to indisposition ever since his arrival in that port some three weeks ago from the Yangtze, paid a farewell visit to the local mandarins in the city on Sunday last, preparatory to a speedy departure for Peking.

TELEPHONEMETER is the new word invented for an instrument intended to register the time of each conversation at the telephone, from the moment of ringing up the exchange to the ringing-off signal. Such a system would reduce rentals of telephones to a fixed charge according to the service, instead of a fixed charge to a business firm or occasional user alike. However, telephonic business has not yet locally developed to an extent requiring the introduction of telephonemeters.

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THE destruction of the Shanghai Cotton Cloth Mill on the 19th inst. is, in the opinion of a Northern contemporary, likely to have some effect on the local market for drills and sheetings, of which it has been turning out a large quantity, and for which it is reported to have had orders in hand to the extent of some 40,000 to 50,000 pieces. The exports from the Mill, chiefly to Tientsin, to date, this year, amounted to nearly 100,000 pieces of drills and sheetings, and a fairly considerable quantity has gone into consumption locally; while the total deliveries of these goods to date during '93 are stated to amount to 612,532 pieces of drills and 1,267,915 pieces of sheetings.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives a striking illustration of the possibility of stamping preventable disease out of a city when the master is taken in hand energetically. It takes an illustration of two diseases, yellow fever and small-pox, both of which formerly prevailed in an alarming extent in New Orleans. In the period from 1852 to 1872, inclusive, there were 5,058 deaths from yellow fever; from 1873 to 1882, the deaths from the same disease numbered 4,409, but from 1883 to 1892 there were only seven yellow fever deaths in that city and every one of them was imported. During the same three periods the small-pox got 4,000 to 6,000 cases per annum. It was discovered that the defendant was importing and selling goods up to resemble those of the small-pox. (Sample produced.) Mr. Garrels wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, who replied denying the resemblance. It was believed that defendant had in his possession 400 cases, each containing 3,600 boxes of the alleged "brilliants." (Sample produced.) Mr. Garrels wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, who replied denying the resemblance. It was believed that defendant had in his possession 400 cases, each containing 3,600 boxes of the alleged "brilliants." (Sample produced.)

THE match trade.—Mr. Leach read the notice of motion, stating that plaintiff prayed it as an order from the court to decide whether the suit should be decided in the match box label. Mr. A. J. Lewis, instructed by Mr. E. C. Ellis, plaintiff's agents in Hongkong, stating that plaintiff was proprietor of a trade mark registered in this Colony for use on labels of boxes containing matches known in the trade as "brilliants." (Sample produced.) The trade mark had been registered in 1882, and in July, 1893, it was discovered that defendant was importing and selling goods up to resemble those of the small-pox. (Sample produced.) Mr. Garrels wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, who replied denying the resemblance. It was believed that defendant had in his possession 400 cases, each containing 3,600 boxes of the alleged "brilliants." (Sample produced.)

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THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

afford to stand by and make their comments with hands in pockets or sleeves according as these worthies are of foreign or native descent. A private despatch from the Chihli Viceroy to a Grand Secretary at the capitol, it is reported to have advised that a high military official, supposed to be General Nich, commander of the troops outside the Great Wall, will be sent to inspect the boundary line between the Chinese and Russian possessions on the Amour and Ussuri rivers. This is said to be the ostensible object of the gallant officer, but he has been ordered to use his eyes and ears when he gets into Russian territory, and on his return to Tientsin he will be expected to give a succinct account of his adventures with perhaps a remark or two on the apparent difference in the strength of the forces of the two countries in that portion of the world. If this be true, then it is to be hoped that the government will take immediate cognizance of this officer's suggestions, for he is a man of ability and with his had considerable experience in matters military, having served through a good part of the Mahomedan and other rebellions.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE ORIGIN OF SLEEP.

If the sun always shone, we should never go to bed; sleep would not have been developed. It is true, nocturnal animals sleep and wake just as much as diurnal ones; and a drowsy owl, blinking and nodding in the garish light of day-time, is a familiar object for the unphilosophic contempt of the young, the gay, the stolid, and the thoughtless. But then, all such animals are themselves descendants of creatures which were once, for many ages, diurnal; they learnt the trick of alternate sleeping and waking, while their ancestors were still well-behaved day-roaming creatures; and when like Tom and Jerry, they took inadvertently to the vicious practice of "turning night into day," they merely reversed the usual process long since become organic, and slept through the hours when the rest of the world was alive and walking. The hand itself, viewed abstractly, is one which could never have arisen except for the regular alternation of light and darkness. There is no particular reason why we or any other animal should rest on an average about eight or nine hours out of every twenty-four (to accept the computation of a justly popular poet without his heredity), save for the fact that eight hours is about the average time during which there isn't light enough for an ordinary animal to get about with comfort at its usual avocations. If there are animals at all analogous to our own in Mars or Venus, we would naturally expect them to sleep and wake alternately for a period which would be entirely determined by the duration of day and night in their own planet. Observe, too, that this most fundamental distinction, due to day and night, is wholly relative to these animals and can affect only those types of life which are sufficiently high to have evolved for themselves eyes or something like them. Plants, it is true, are also dependent for their growth upon the chemical action of rays of sunlight that fall upon their surface, have an equally wide distinction of day-functions and night functions, with the highest animals; they eat and digest in the light, and grow or repair themselves through the hours of darkness. But the lowest animals have no such marked division of nocturnal and diurnal habits; with ceaseless industry they roll about through the water by day and night alike seeking by touch alone whom or what they may devour in their native medium. If they rest occasionally for digestion and repair, it is at irregular periods—sometimes for a few minutes, sometimes for hours, or even days together. If you dry them up, they remain mummified for a year; if you moisten them once more, they start at once on their travels. In one word, they have no distinct periodicity of any sort. But as soon as eyes are evolved, and in proportion to the reflection and height of their development, animals begin to divide their lives markedly into two main portions—a walking and a sleeping one; a more and a less active. While light is supplied, they move abundantly to see what is about, they move around the world in search of food, or play, or mates, or laying-places; the moment it comes on they retire to nests or lairs to become torpid and motionless.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

GIANTS OF OLD.

Phenomenally big men and women have occasionally appeared in various parts of the earth, and several ancient popular traditions of gigantic people having at one time inhabited their lands. The American continent seems to have been the place where big men abounded, for there are found many remains of human beings much larger than any of its present inhabitants. At Chancal, thirty miles north of Lima, Peru, very large human skulls were dug up only a few years ago by Dr. Le Plongeon. Others have been unearthed on the island of Puna, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, at the entrance of the Guayaquil River.

A Jesuit father named Anilio Oliva wrote an ancient history of Paza. Oliva says that Puna, as well as the opposite coast, was formerly peopled by giants who had come from Central America. In the work of Zarate we read that they were as big as they were big, so that they became a terror to all the other inhabitants. These tall fellows had their strongholds, particularly at the island of Puna and at Potosi Santa Elena, Guayaquil. Some of their works can yet be seen in those places in the shape of immense stone and adobe walls, and more especially in the great wells which they dug and supplied them with water. In the north part of Mexico a few years ago human remains were unearthed from well-made stone tombs. The skeletons were nearly nine feet long. In Southern Mexico the Yucatan peninsula seems to have been at one time a favorite residence of a race of people about nine feet high.

While on a recent visit to that country, before we had been twelve hours on shore, the inhabitants of Progreso mentioned to us that giants had once lived there. Don Fermín Domingo, one of the first settlers in that town, respected and trustworthy, accompanied us to an ancient cemetery, whence he had procured stones to fence in his property and build his house. He pointed out vestiges of a mound which on the west side had stone steps leading to the summit. At the foot of them, on each side, were four sepulchres in a line, partly underground. They consisted of two hard limestone blocks about three feet square, placed mouth to mouth and joined with cement. The lower ones had a hole in it to hold for the escape of gases generated by decomposition. Nothing, not even dust, remained in them, which would show that these stone coffins were very ancient.

To the student their discovery is deeply interesting, for the reason that they were exactly like some found at Muriel. In the lower plains of Chiles, the only difference being that at Muriel the coffins were made of clay instead of stone. By the position of those at Progreso we infer that the bodies were interred in squatting posture, which was customary in many parts of America. If they were placed thus, and yet needed a height of six feet, they were certainly very big bodies. In various parts of the same cemetery Don Fermín and others had dug up a number of terra cotta jars containing skulls which the old gentlemen assured us were once as big as his own head.—*New York Tribune.*

The American Steamboat Inspection Service is a peculiar institution. It has a great deal of power with comparatively little responsibility. In addition to the work of inspecting steam vessels, it issues licenses of qualifications, which officers of these vessels must possess before they can enter upon their positions. Moreover, in case of casualty to steam vessels, it forms itself into an inquiry board to ascertain the cause and place the blame of the disaster. It is to have additional details laid upon its already overburdened shoulders. A bill is now before Congress which proposes that masters and mates of sailing vessels shall pass an examination for qualification, the license to be issued by the local inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service. The next step will be to pass a law empowering this Service to inquire into the cases of casualties of sailing vessels, and then it will have about as much control over our merchant marine with as little responsibility as any official bureau could desire.

Now all the work which it is proposed that this Service shall perform is good and necessary. We know that many objections are made against having officers of sailing vessels under go a government examination before they are allowed to take charge of vessels. But it is always to be remembered that these men occupy a semi-public position, that lives and property are entrusted to them upon the implied understanding and belief that they are qualified to perform certain duties upon which the safety of these interests depends.

That the bill before Congress proposes to do this much, is good. But it is also good to have a bill which will not be passed by the system of licensing officers of sailing vessels. In so far as

the bill before Congress proposes to do this much, is good.

That bill, however, should not be passed in its present form. The business of examining should not be given to the Steamboat Inspection Service. Indeed, they should be a bill passed amending the law relating to that Service and confining it to duties for the good performance of which it should be clearly responsible. As the case now stands, several important duties are brought together under the management of one bureau, without a clear definition of their position, and without proper means for insuring their honest performance.

It is very clear that as far as vessels and officers of the merchant marine are concerned, steam and salt, they both stand in the same category with regard to those employing them.

They propose to carry lives and property in safety. If the vessels of one class need government inspection, those of the other need it also.

If the men of one branch must show proficiency in their duties before being permitted to take charge, those of the other branch should also be supervised. For this purpose an Inspection Board is needed. But with the two who inspect the duties of such a Board should end. After a radical change in its make up and regulations, the Steamboat Inspection Service would do this work.

An Inspection System is good up to a certain point only. After it has done its work, accidents happen, and it is necessary to know the causes of these, not only to find out if they were avoidable but also to place the blame, if any, and consequent punishment where they belong.

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The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent., prem., sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000, paid up—40 per cent., div., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, \$100 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent., premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent., premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent., premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$86 per share, rx. div., sales and buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$35 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 115 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$117 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$192 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sales and buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$33 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—6 per cent. discount, sales and buyers.
Dongas Steamship Company—\$37, buyers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$16 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
Punjum Mining Co.—\$5.65 per share, sales and sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$48 per share, sales and sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—10 cents, per share, sales.
Socie de Franchise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.
The Ilebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 sales and buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$11 sales and buyers.
Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$5 per share, buyers.
The West Point Building Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$18 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.
On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/4
Bank Bills, on demand 2/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/5
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.04
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.11
On INDIA:—
T. T. 192
On Demand 192
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 724
Private, 30 days' sight 734

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. F. Beverley. Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Marsh.
Mr. F. J. Bishop. Mr. J. McWilliams.
Lieut. H. Barlow. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. K. Burdiniski. Capt. A. Murray.
Mr. J. M. Cook. Mr. W. Moncur.
Mrs. & Miss D.uglass. Mrs. A. B. Pearson.
Mrs. Grilick. Mrs. and Miss Pearson.
Mr. J. V. Giron. Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Mr. A. H. Hewitt. Patterson.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Huntington. Mr. F. W. Phillips.
Mr. J. J. Kinnear. Mr. F. von der Pfordten.
Mr. J. Kinswood. Mrs. von der Pfordten.
Mr. J. Kinswood. and two children.
Mr. J. S. Leadbeater. Mr. F. E. Shear.
Mr. J. H. Lovc. Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. R. Lyall. Miss L. Walker.
Mr. A. B. Macdonald.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEARL HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson. Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. F. Duxon. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. F. Hart. Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Mr. F. C. Frischling. Mr. A. P. Steele.
Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. A. Flindley-Smith.
Mr. F. Kofod. Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. W. H. R. Lovley. Mr. E. Tomlin.
Mr. Maclean.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRANC-MAIL.—The Messageries Maritimes' Co.'s steamer *Orion*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.—The P. M. B. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 16th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.—The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Victoria on the 4th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 17th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here about the 8th proximo.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The Indo-China S. Co.'s steamer *Kuttsang*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Gulf of Taranto*, from New York, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Adri* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Stura*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th October, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barom.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.
Whidbeystock	30.05	41	—	NNE	—	—	—
Nagasaki	30.06	—	—	SW	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.07	75	20	NNE	—	—	—
Annoe	30.05	78	—	N	—	—	—
Bawean	30.11	78	—	N	—	—	—
Cambon	30.00	70	—	SE	—	—	—
Victoria Park	30.07	75	25	SE	—	—	—
Gap Rock	30.08	—	—	SE	—	—	—
Malone	30.08	77	33	SE	—	—	—
Hainpong	30.04	32	08	N	—	—	—
Bolonee	30.04	32	08	N	—	—	—
Manila	30.03	82	77	SE	—	—	—
Cape St. James	30.01	—	—	E	—	—	—

27th October, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barom.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.
Whidbeystock	30.05	39	73	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	30.04	—	—	NW	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.05	75	20	NNE	—	—	—
Annoe	30.05	78	—	N	—	—	—
Bawean	30.11	78	—	N	—	—	—
Cambon	30.00	70	—	SE	—	—	—
Victoria Park	30.07	75	25	SE	—	—	—
Gap Rock	30.08	—	—	SE	—	—	—
Malone	30.08	77	33	SE	—	—	—
Hainpong	30.04	32	08	N	—	—	—
Bolonee	30.04	32	08	N	—	—	—
Manila	30.03	82	77	SE	—	—	—
Cape St. James	30.01	—	—	E	—	—	—

ARRIVALS.

ULYSSES, British steamer, 2,199, *Lapage*, 26th Oct.—Singapore 20th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HANOI, French steamer, 738, *E. Montells*, 26th Oct.—Haiphong 24th October, Rice, Pigs and General—A. R. Marly.

JAY, British steamer, 1,612, *F. H. Tillard*, 27th Oct.—Shanghai 24th Oct., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, *C. M. S. N. Co.*, 27th Oct.—Canton 27th Oct., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

TOYO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,548, *T. Kasagi*, 27th Oct.—Kuchinoerabu 22nd Oct., Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Co.

DAIMOND, British steamer, 1,020, *F. E. Porter*, 27th Oct.—Singapore 19th October, General—Bun Moh.

MACDUFF, British steamer, 1,882, *E. Porter*, 28th Oct.—Oura 19th Oct., Coal—Dowdell, Carrill & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Ajax, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

Activa, British steamer, for Pakhoi, *Siagon*.

Amoy, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

Bawean, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.